1985
ANNUAL REPORT
IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA

December 1986

Alberta
CAREER DEVELOPMENT
AND EMPLOYMENT
Labour Market Information
and Planning Division

These Annual Reports: Immigration To Alberta utilize official year-end statistics from Employment and Immigration Canada. However, it should be noted that Employment and Immigration Canada did not release the official 1985 year-end statistics on landed immigrants until October 1986.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Immigration to Canada and Alberta continued to decline during 1985 as in previous years. In 1985, total immigration to Canada declined by 4.5% compared to 1984's total while Alberta's decline was 15.6% .

2. Of the top five receiving provinces (i.e., Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba), only Quebec's immigration increased in 1985 compared to 1984 - by 1.7% or 243 immigrants. Alberta experienced the largest decline followed by Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario.

3. For Canada, the major source of immigration was Asia followed by Europe, Caribbean, and Central and South America. On a proportional basis, those from Central (including the Caribbean) and South America increased whereas those from Asia and Europe declined.

4. As for Alberta, the majority of its immigrants were from Asia (i.e., 50.3%) followed by Europe, and Central and South America. On an individual country basis, Vietnam was the most frequent country of last permanent residence followed by the U.S.A. and Hong Kong. Of the ten top source countries, only El Salvador (50.6% over its 1984 total) and Kampuchea (13.9% over its 1984 total) actually increased their immigration to Alberta in 1985.

5. On the basis of immigration class, only two classes, the Refugee and Designated (3.5%) and Other Independents (0.7%) classes experienced increases in 1985 compared to 1984. The Family (on an absolute basis) and Entrepreneur/Self-Employed (on a percentage basis) experienced the largest declines. However, the Family class still composed 46% of the total immigration with the Refugee and Designated class comprising 27%.

6. Just over 37% of the total immigrants to Alberta were in their prime working years (i.e., 25 to 44 years of age) while another 23% were in the 15 to 24 years of age category.

7. Approximately 82% of all immigrants to Alberta were destined to Edmonton and Calgary. On the Department Regional basis, the North received 2% of the total, the Central 42%, the South 49%, and 7% were either destined to rural communities or could not be determined.

8. As in the last few years, a majority (i.e., 58%) of the immigrants coming to Alberta in 1985 did not have the capability to comprehend either of the official Canadian languages. In total, only 40% could comprehend English. Of those in their prime working year (i.e., 25 - 44 years of age), approximately 53% could comprehend the English language.

9. Nineteen eighty-five saw an increase in those with lower educational levels as a proportion of the total immigration to Alberta. The proportion of those with higher levels (the exception being those with some post-secondary) of education declined slightly.

10. The proportion of those that intended to seek employment in the Province increased slightly in 1985 compared to 1984. However, the majority (i.e., 54%) did not intend to participate in the labour force. Of those intending to seek work, the Service, Product Fabrication and Clerical occupational fields were the most frequently chosen fields.

11. Alberta's immigration for 1986, based on preliminary estimates for the first three quarters, should reach the 9 000 to 9 500 level. Also, given the most current economic forecast for 1987, immigration is not likely to change much from 1985's level over the next year or so.

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I INTRODUCTION

Nineteen eighty-five was a year that saw a continuation of several immigration trends that started in 1983. As well, several studies were undertaken regarding different aspects of immigration that may impact on future policy development in Alberta Career Development and Employment. One such example is the study pertaining to patterns of movements and concentrations of immigration in Edmonton and Calgary that was completed in March 1986.

The purpose of this 1985 Annual Report is to summarize the pertinent immigration trends that took place during 1985 and briefly report on the findings of other immigration studies that took place during 1985.

II IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

A. Levels of Immigration (Table 1)

Immigration to Canada totalled 84 302 immigrants for 1985, a decline of 3 937 immigrants or 4.5% compared to 1984's total of 88 239 immigrants. This decline represents a continuation of the general trend that had started in 1981.

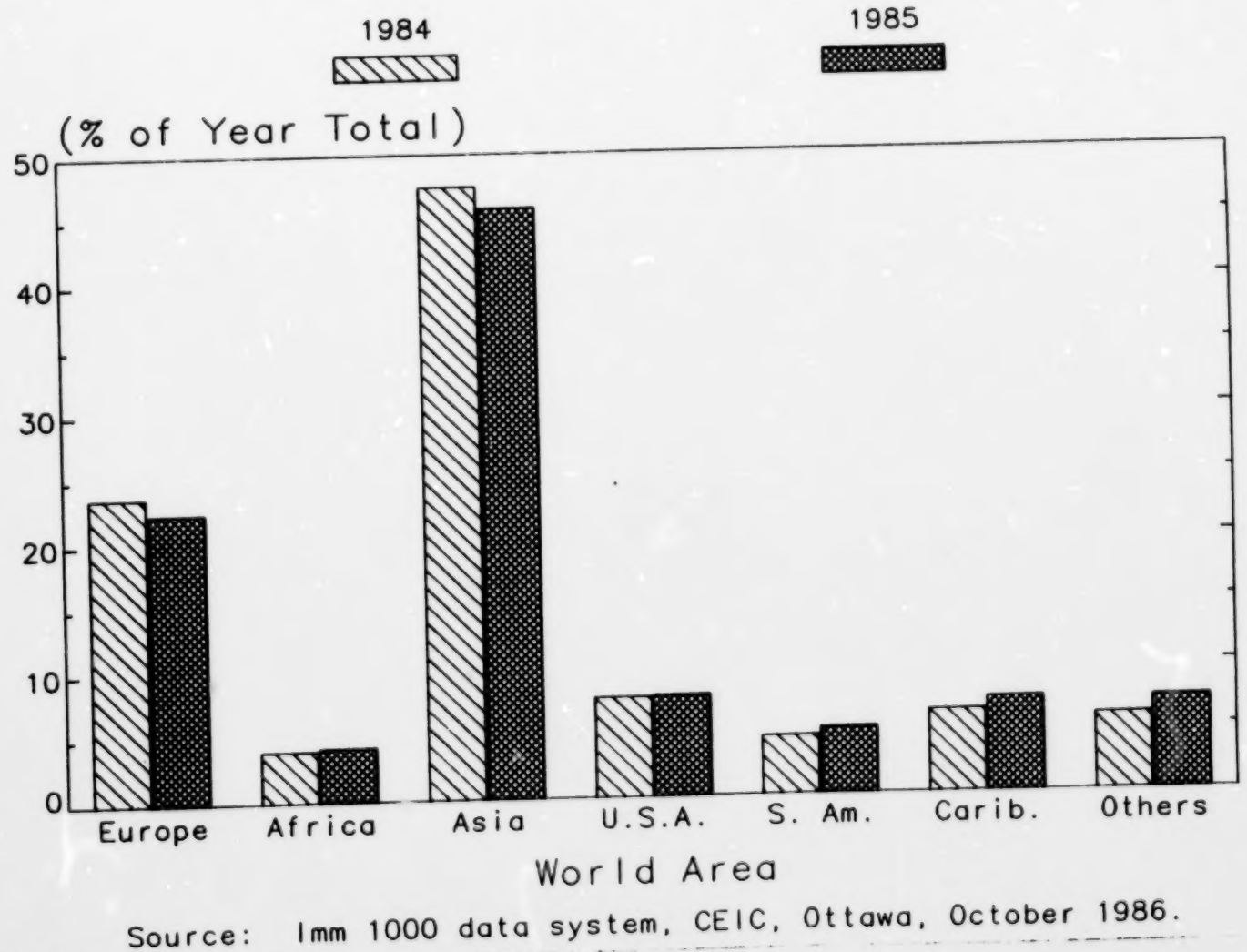
B. Sources of Immigration (Table 2)

The largest source of immigration to Canada was Asia which consisted of almost 46% of the total immigration to the country (see Figure 1). Compared to 1984, however, immigration from Asia decreased by 8% during 1985. Those from Europe composed the second largest source in 1985, although their proportion had decreased slightly compared to 1984 (22% in 1985 compared to 24% in 1984). All other source continents experienced an increase in their proportions in 1985 compared to 1984.

C. Destination By Province (Table 3)

During 1985, Ontario received the largest proportion of Canada's immigration, receiving 40 730 immigrants or 48.3% of the total (see Figure 2) followed by Quebec (17.7%), British Columbia (14.5%) and Alberta with 9 001 immigrants or 10.7% of the Canadian total. Manitoba ranked fifth with 4% of the total. These top five provinces received approximately 95% of Canada's total immigration.

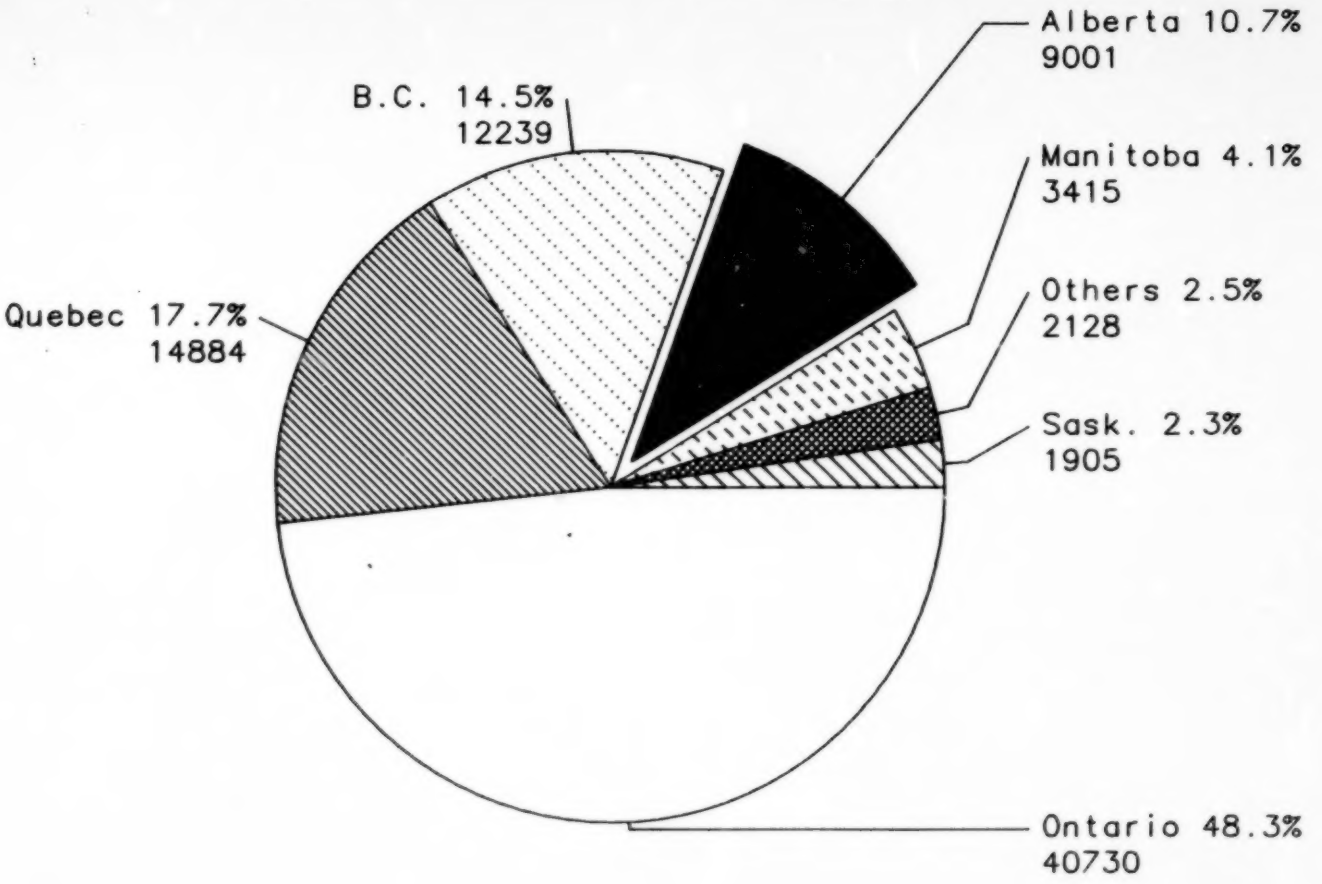
Compared to 1984, Ontario's immigration level decreased in 1985. Four of the other provinces, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta including Yukon and the Territories also experienced declines in their annual level of immigration during 1985. The remaining provinces experienced marginal increases in their totals (e.g., Quebec: 1.7% increase from 1984 to 1985).



Source: Imm 1000 data system, CEIC, Ottawa, October 1986.

Figure 1

1985 Immigration To Canada
By Province of Destination



Source: Imm 1000 data system, CEIC, Ottawa, October 1986.

Figure 2

D. Immigration Class By Province (Table 3)

With regards to Family class immigrants, Ontario had increased its share of the Canadian total from 48.1% in 1984 to 49.6% in 1985, while Alberta's proportion of this class decreased from 12.3% in 1984 to 10.8% in 1985. The other three top receiving provinces also experienced marginal decreases in their shares of Canada's total Family class immigration.

As for Refugees and Designated immigrants, Ontario increased its share of Canada's total significantly - from 44.3% in 1984 to 49.0% in 1985. The other top four provinces experienced minor declines in their share of Canada's total, with Alberta's share declining by almost 1% between 1984 and 1985, even though the Province's absolute number of Refugee and Designated class increased by 83 immigrants or 3.5%.

In the Independents group, with reference to Assisted Relatives, three of the top five provinces (i.e., Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia) increased their share of Canada's total while Alberta and Manitoba experienced declines in their share. As for Entrepreneurs and Self-Employed immigrants, only two of the top five (Quebec and British Columbia) increased their proportion of Canada's total, whereas the other's proportions declined. Also, it should be noted that, for the first time in several years, Manitoba had more Entrepreneurs/Self-Employed immigrants than did Alberta. In the case of Other Independents, only Ontario and Quebec increased their proportions of Canada's total in 1985 compared to 1984. The other three showed marginal declines in their shares of the total.

III IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA

A. Levels of Immigration (Table 1)

Over the past few years the level of immigration to Alberta has been declining (Figure 3). The number of immigrants destined for Alberta in 1985 was 9 001, a decrease of 1 669 immigrants or 15.6% over 1984's level. Nineteen eighty-five's decline is the second largest decline since the 40% decrease experienced in 1983.

Also, Alberta's level of immigration as a proportion of Canada's total declined by the end of 1985 compared to 1984 - 10.7% in 1985 as to 12.1% in 1984. Alberta's share declined the most when compared with the other Canadian provinces.

B. Immigration Class (Tables 4 & 5)

The Refugee and Designated class was the only immigration class that experienced an increase in absolute numbers during 1985 compared to 1984 (Figure 4). The number of Refugee and Designated immigrants destined to the Province in 1985 increased by 83 or 3.5% from 1984's total of 2 397 immigrants. All the other classes, with the exception of Other Independents (which increased by 0.7%), experienced declines in 1985 over 1984. The Family class experienced the largest absolute decline (i.e., a decline of 1 229 immigrants in 1985 compared to 1984's level) while the Entrepreneurs and Self-Employed class experienced the largest percentage decrease (i.e., 38.4% over 1984's total).

These decreases resulted in a shift in each class's proportion of the total immigration in 1985. Because of the significant decline in absolute values in the Family Class, their proportion of the total dropped from 50.7% in 1984 to 46.4% in 1985. The other class's proportions declined marginally, with the exception being the Other Independent class which increased slightly.

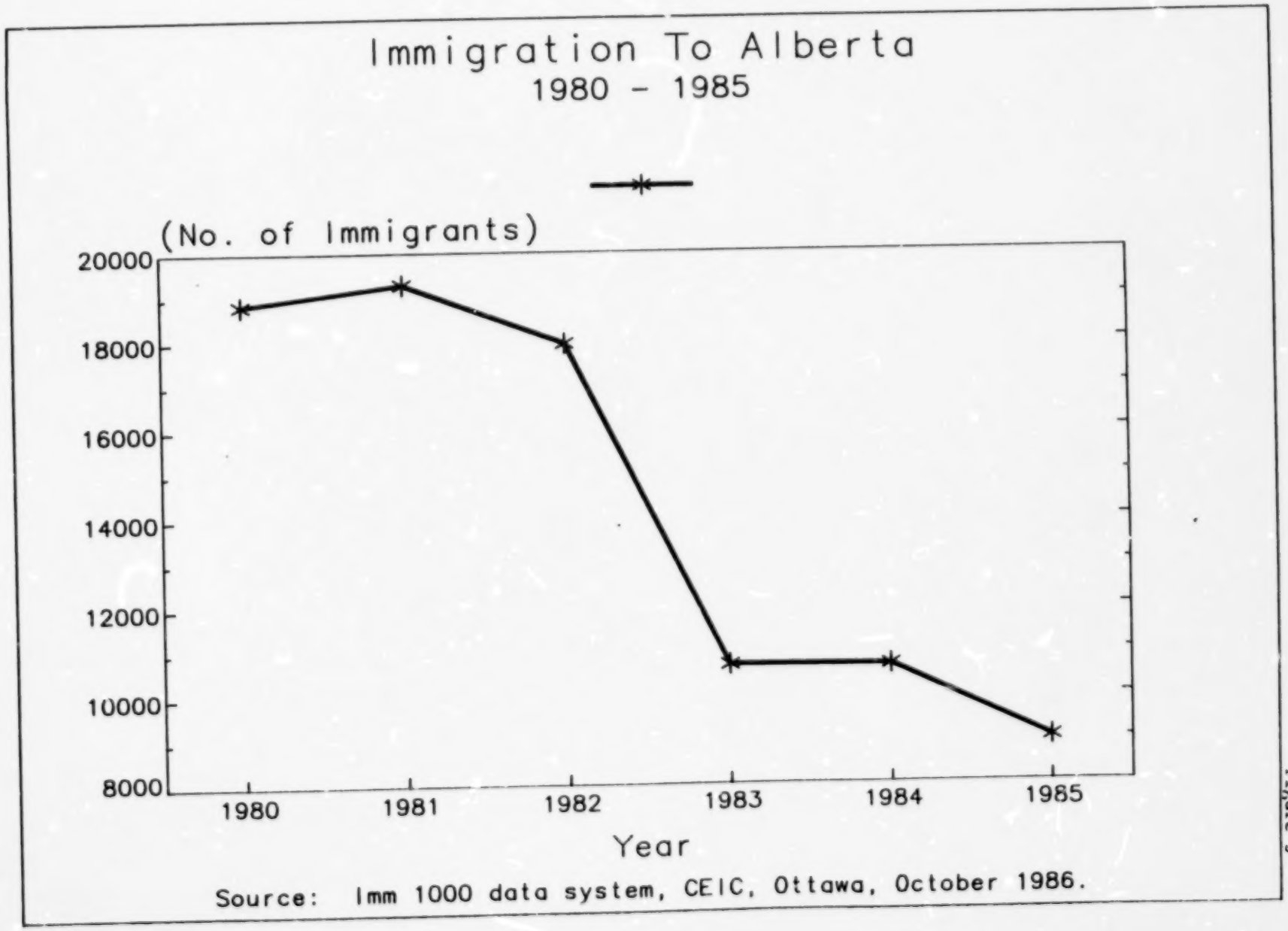

Immigration To Alberta
1980 - 1985
(No. of Immigrants)
20000
18000
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
Year
Source: Imm 1000 data system, CEIC, Ottawa, October 1986.

Figure 3

Immigration To Alberta
By Immigration Class, 1984-85

Source: Imm 1000 data system, CEIC, Ottawa, October 1986.

Figure 4

In comparison with the other top four receiving provinces, Alberta's trend in the immigration classes intake was consistent. The only province that did not follow the 1985 trend was Quebec which experienced a decrease in the proportion of Refugee and Designated class immigrants (the other four provinces' proportions increased). Also, Quebec and British Columbia were the only provinces that experienced an increase in their respective proportions of Entrepreneurs and Self-Employed class immigrants in 1985 compared to 1984.

It should also be noted that Assisted Relatives, as a proportion of the province's 1985 immigration total, was the highest in Alberta. As for some of the other classes, British Columbia had the highest proportion of Refugees and Designated immigrants (Alberta's proportion here was the second highest) and Quebec had the largest proportion of Entrepreneurs and Self-Employed (Alberta's proportion was the lowest) and Other Independents (Albert'a proportion was fourth).

C. Sources of Immigration To Alberta (Tables 6 & 7)

As it has been the case since 1982, the largest source of immigrants to Alberta is Asia, and in 1985, immigration from this continent accounted for 50% of the total immigration to Alberta (Figure 5). This represents a decline of almost 4 percentage points compared to 1984. The second largest source in 1985 was Europe which comprised 18% of 1985's total - a decline of 1 percentage point compared to 1984.

Over a six year period (i.e., 1980-1985), the two most significant changes have been the decline in those coming from Europe and the subsequent increase in those coming from Central and South America. Of those coming from Europe, they comprised 33% of Alberta's total immigration in 1980 and has since steadily declined to approximately 18% by the end of 1985. On the other hand, Central and South America accounted for only 5% in 1980 and in 1985 accounted for just over 14%.

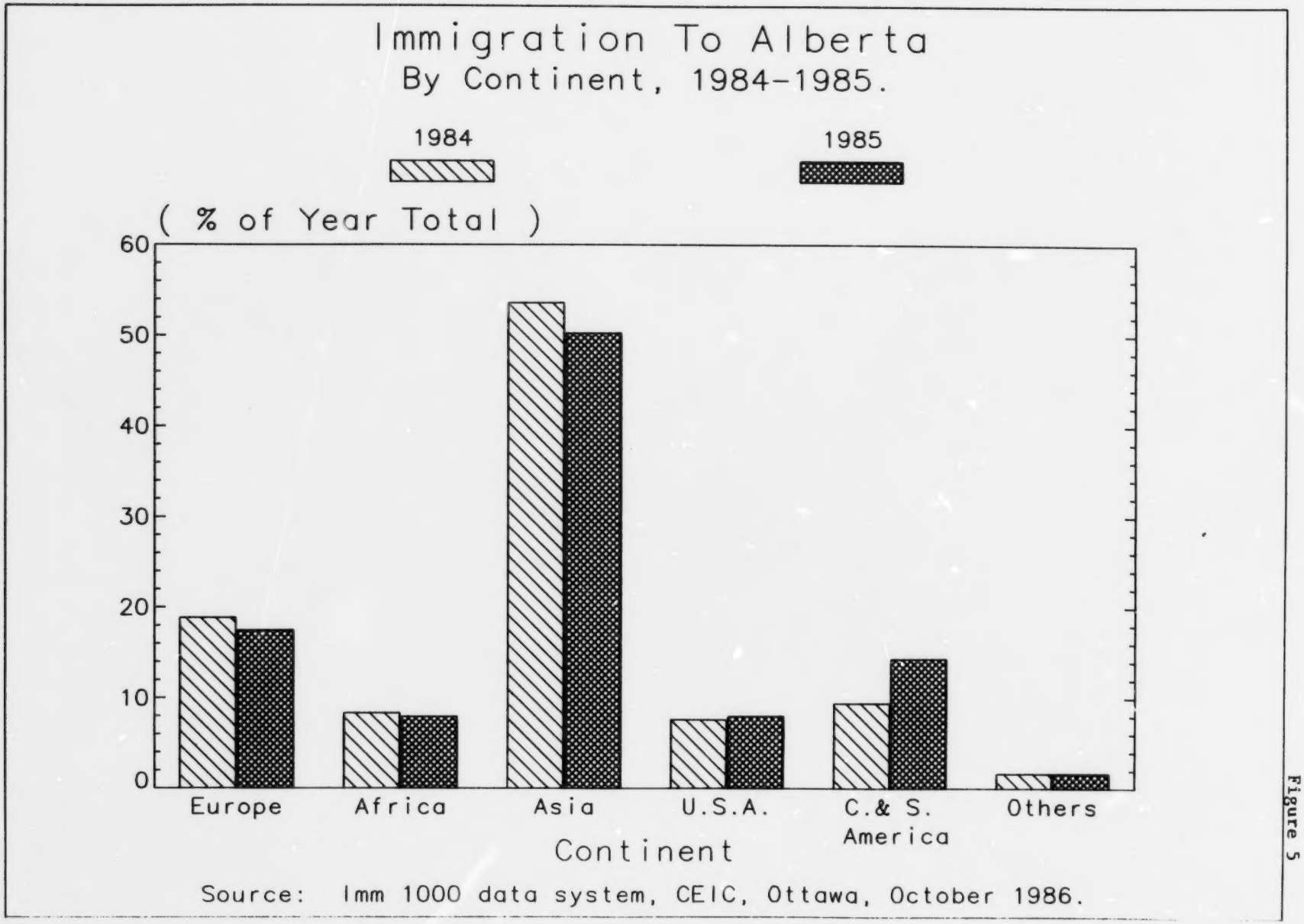

Immigration To Alberta
By Continent, 1984-1985.
1984
1985
(% of Year Total)
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Europe
Africa
Asia
U.S.A.
C.& S. America
Others
Continent
Source: Imm 1000 data system, CEIC, Ottawa, October 1986.

Figure 5

On an individual country basis, Vietnam accounted for 1 962 immigrants or 21.8% of the total in 1985. The U.S.A. was the second largest source country with 727 immigrants or 8.1% of the total. Compared to 1984, Hong Kong has dropped to third in 1985. West Germany, which ranked tenth in 1984, did not make the top ten in 1985. The number of people immigrating from El Salvador has increased significantly - almost 51% - during 1985 compared to the previous year. The largest percentage decline in the top ten category was Poland whose 1985 total represented an approximate 45% decline over its 1984 total.

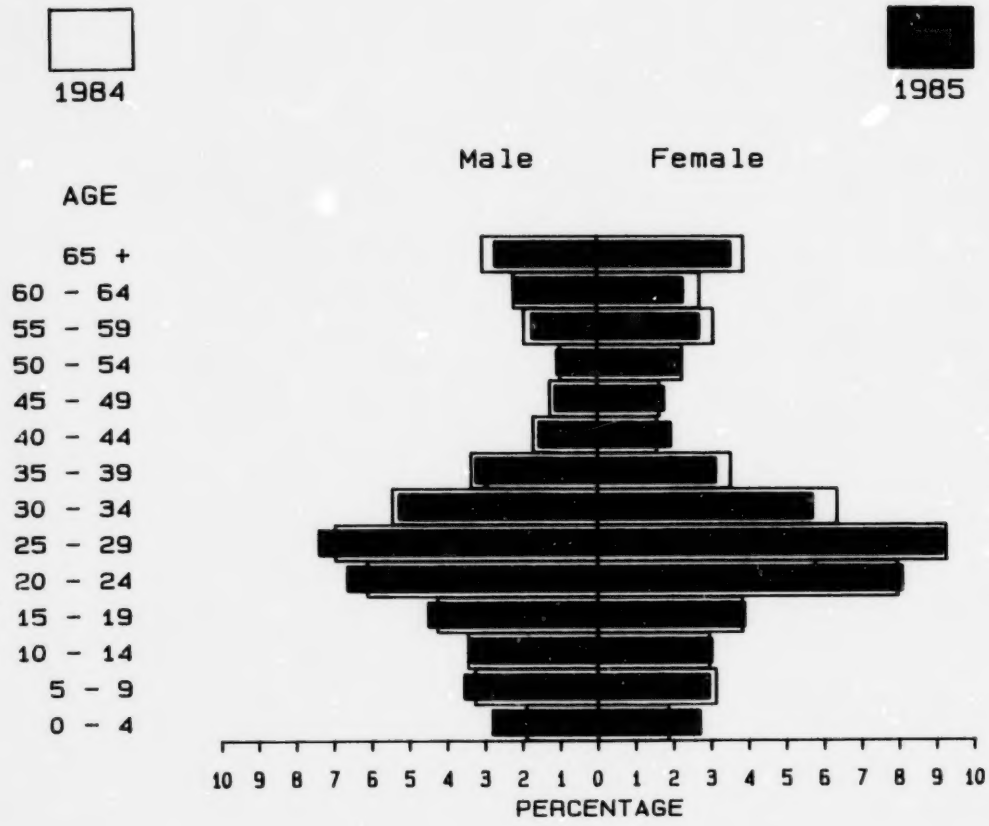
D. Immigration Class By Origin (Table 8)

During 1985, the largest source of Family class immigrants was Asia (particularly S.E. Asia) which accounted for 52.4% of that class for 1985, down from the 55% experienced in 1984. Also, as in previous years, the largest proportion of Refugee and Designated class immigrants came from Asia, specifically South-East Asia (43.4% of the total in that class). The same goes for Assisted Relative with the majority coming from South-East Asia. Just over 50% of the Entrepreneurs and Self-Employed immigrants were from East Asia with another one-quarter coming from Western Europe. The Other Independents class was from various continents with no one specific source dominating - the largest source was Western Europe which represented 27.4% of the total of that class.

E. Age Distribution (Tables 9 & 10)

The immigrant age distribution showed no significant change in 1985 compared to 1984 (Figure 6A). The largest group is the 25 to 44 year group that comprised 37.3% of the total immigration - an increase of two percentage points over 1984's proportion. The other age groups collectively declined two percentage points during 1985. Compared to the Alberta total population (Figure 6B), immigrants, on a percentage basis predominate in the 20 to 34 years age groups.

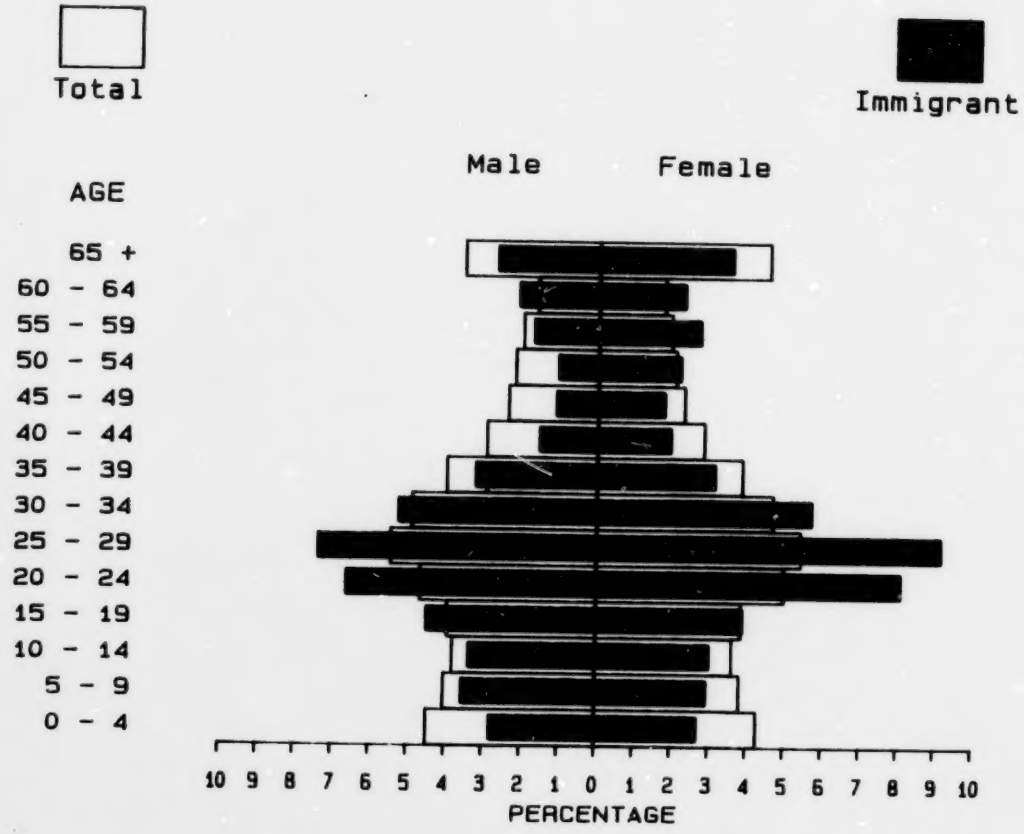
AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF ALBERTA'S IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS



Imm 1000 data system, CEIC, Ottawa, October 1986.

Figure 6

AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF ALBERTA'S TOTAL & IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS, 1985



ABS & IMM 1000 data system, October 1986

Figure 5B

Again, as in previous years, female immigrants out-numbered males in the prime working age group Only in the 0-14 age group did males out-number females. Overall, females comprised 52.8% of the total 1985 immigrant population, while males accounted for 47.2%.

On the basis of immigration class, certain age groups are more or less predominate than others. For example, within the Family class, the older age groups (i.e., the 45-64 and 65+ years age groups) are predominate. The Refugee & Designated class illustrates the opposite with the younger age groups (i.e., 0-14 and 25-44 years age groups) predominating. The Other Independent class had a majority of their total (i.e., 55.8%) in the 25-44 years age group.

F. Destination Within Alberta (Table 11)

As has been the case in previous years, 1985 saw metropolitan Edmonton and Calgary as the destinations for just over 80% of the Province's total immigration. Red Deer and Lethbridge accounted for just over 2% each of the total while Medicine Hat received just under 2%.

On the basis of the Department's Regions, the North Region accounted for 2.0% or 180 immigrants of the total immigration. The Central and South Regions, because of the metropolitan areas being located within each of the regions, accounted for 91.3% of the Province's immigration. The remaining 6.7% were either designated to rural localities or could not be classified.

G. Canadian Language Capability (Tables 12 - 15)

Compared to the previous year, 1985 saw a slight increase in the proportion of those that could comprehend English (i.e., from 38.6% in 1984 to 40.0% in 1985) and corresponding decline in those that did not have any Canadian language capability (Figure 7). Nevertheless, as in the previous two years, 1985 saw a majority of the immigrants (i.e., 57.9%) entering Alberta without either of the official Canadian languages.

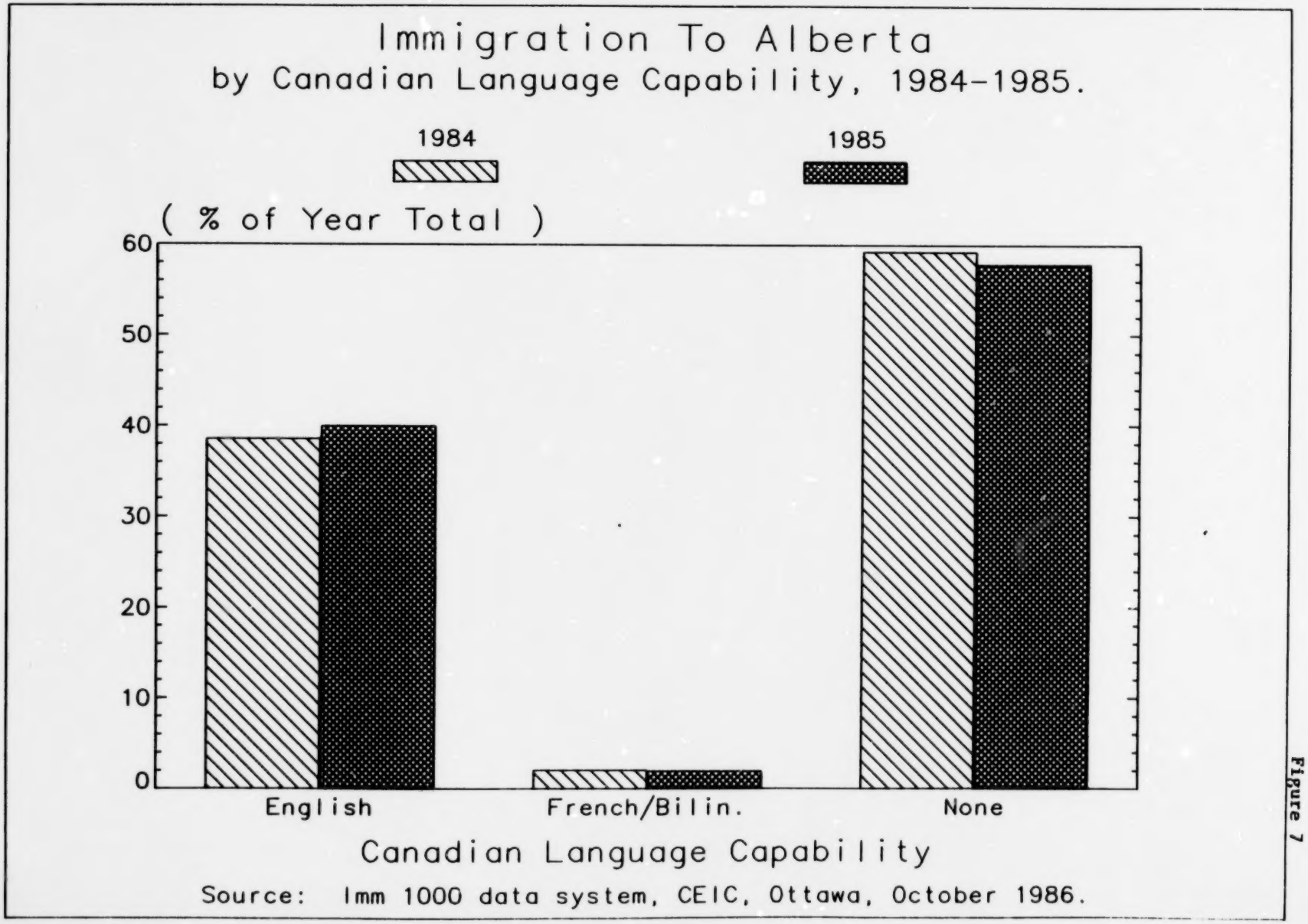

Immigration To Alberta
by Canadian Language Capability, 1984-1985.
1984
1985
(% of Year Total)
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
English
French/Bilin.
None
Canadian Language Capability
Source: Imm 1000 data system, CEIC, Ottawa, October 1986.

Figure 7

On a class basis, all immigrant classes, with the exception of the Entrepreneur/Self-Employed and Other Independents, had at least 50% of their totals with no Canadian language capability. The highest proportion that had no Canadian language capability was found in the Refugee and Designated class with almost 87% of its total. The largest proportion that had English capability was found in the Other Independents class at 87%. Overall, on a class basis there were no real significant changes in proportions from 1984 to 1985.

Those immigrants that were between the ages of 25-44 years had the largest proportion (i.e., 52.7%) that could comprehend English. Those under 15 years of age had the largest proportion that had no Canadian language capability (i.e., 75.7%). Almost 40% of those in the 15 - 24 year age group had English capability.

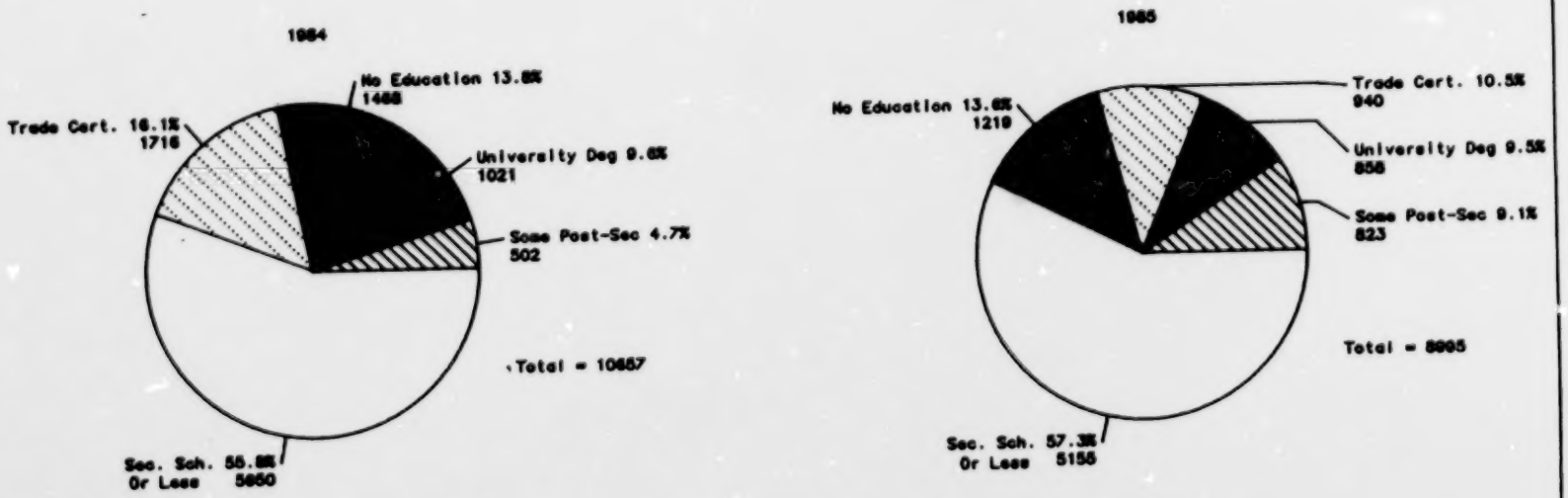
On the basis of educational attainment, in general, the higher the educational level, the greater the proportion that had English capability. Of those immigrants with university degrees, 80.5% had English capability. At the other end, of those with no education, 86.7% had no Canadian language capability.

H. Educational Qualifications (Tables 16 & 17)

Only two educational groups experienced any significant changes in their proportions in 1985 compared to 1984 (Figure 8). Those with some post-secondary education but no diploma/degree increased their proportion of the total by almost 5 percentage points. Those with Trade or another type of certificate declined by almost 5 percentage points. Other educational levels experienced insignificant changes to their proportions.

On the basis of immigration class, those with secondary schooling or less constituted the largest proportion within each class. Assisted relatives had the highest proportion at 71.7% of its total with secondary education or less; Other Independents had the lowest proportion at 40.2% of its class. In comparing 1985 with previous years, the only significant changes on the basis of educational levels occurred in the Entrepreneur/Self-Employed and Other

Immigration To Alberta
By Education Level, 1984-85



Note: Missing cases are not counted in the totals.

Source: Imm 1000 data system, CEIC, Ottawa, October 1986.

Figure 8

Independent classes. The proportion of Entrepreneur/Self-Employed with secondary schooling or less had increased by approximately 10 percentage points in 1985 compared to 1984 and those with Trade Certification declined. With Other Independents, those with secondary schooling or less had declined by approximately 15 percentage points in 1985 compared to 1984, while those with some post-secondary education (no diploma) increased by approximately 10 percentage points.

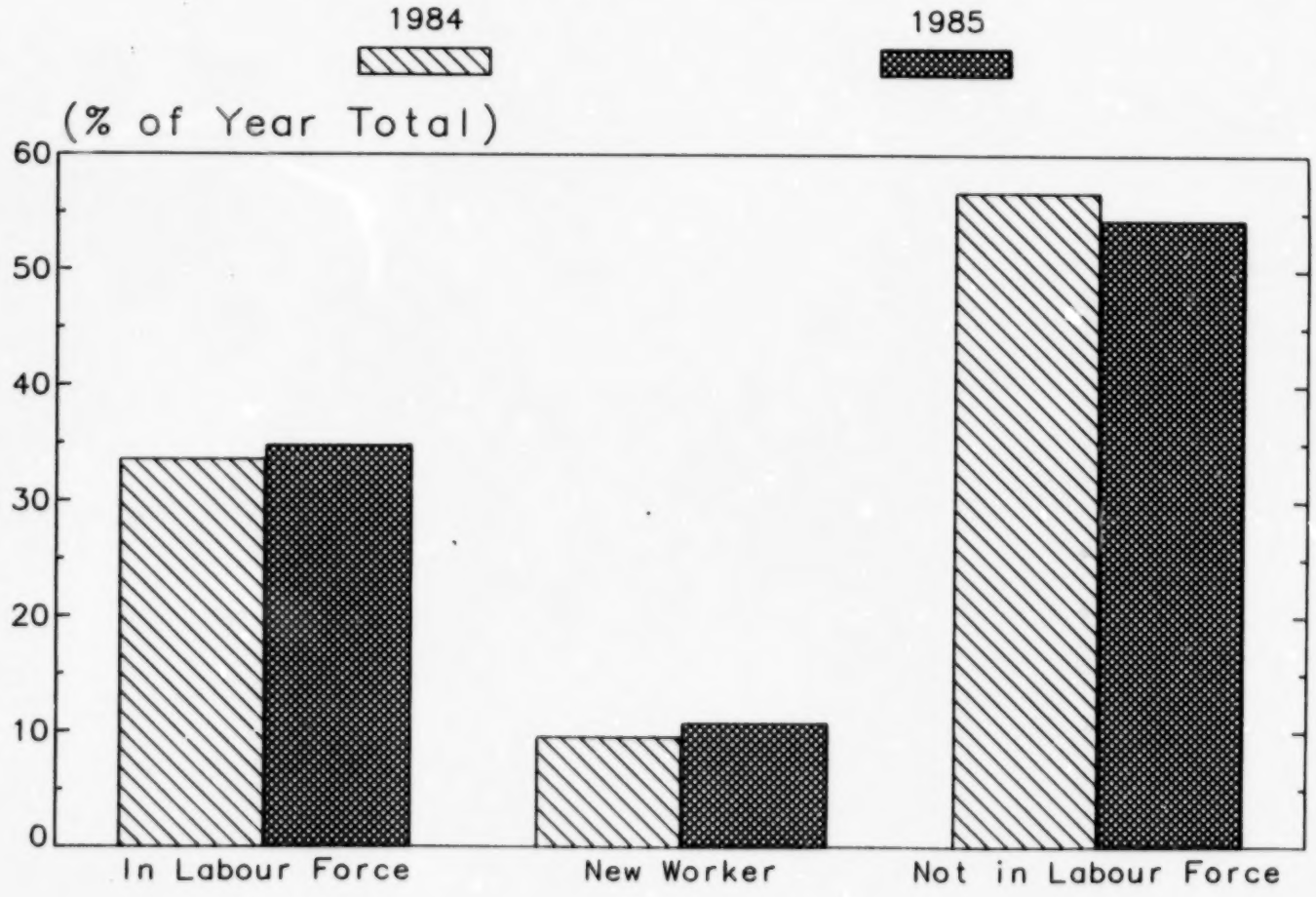
I. Labour Force Status/Occupational Distribution (Tables 18 - 22)

In 1985, there was a slight decline in the proportion of those immigrants not intending to participate in the labour force (i.e., from 56.8% in 1984 to 54.4% in 1985) resulting in a corresponding increase in those entering a selected occupational group or being a new worker (Figure 9). The most frequently chosen occupational groups in 1985 were the Service related occupations (5.9%) compared to Product Fabrication occupations in 1984 (6.1%). It should be noted that the question of participation in the labour force is applied not only to principal applicants but also spouses, parents, children 15 years of age and over, etc.

On the basis of Canadian language capability, only 50.2% of those destined to the labour force had comprehension in the English language while 47.3% had no Canadian language capability (Figure 10). This is somewhat of an improvement, on a percentage basis only, over 1984's statistics where only 45.2% had English comprehension. Of the other two groups, new workers and those with no intention of participating in the labour force, a majority had no Canadian language capability.

The only class that showed a majority of its members intending to participate in the labour force was the Other Independents with 57.8% of its total intending to seek work when they arrived in Alberta. However, in absolute values, the Refugee and Designated class had the greatest number (i.e., 1 061 destined to labour force and 362 new workers) that intended to participate in the labour

Immigration To Alberta
By Labour Force Status, 1984-85

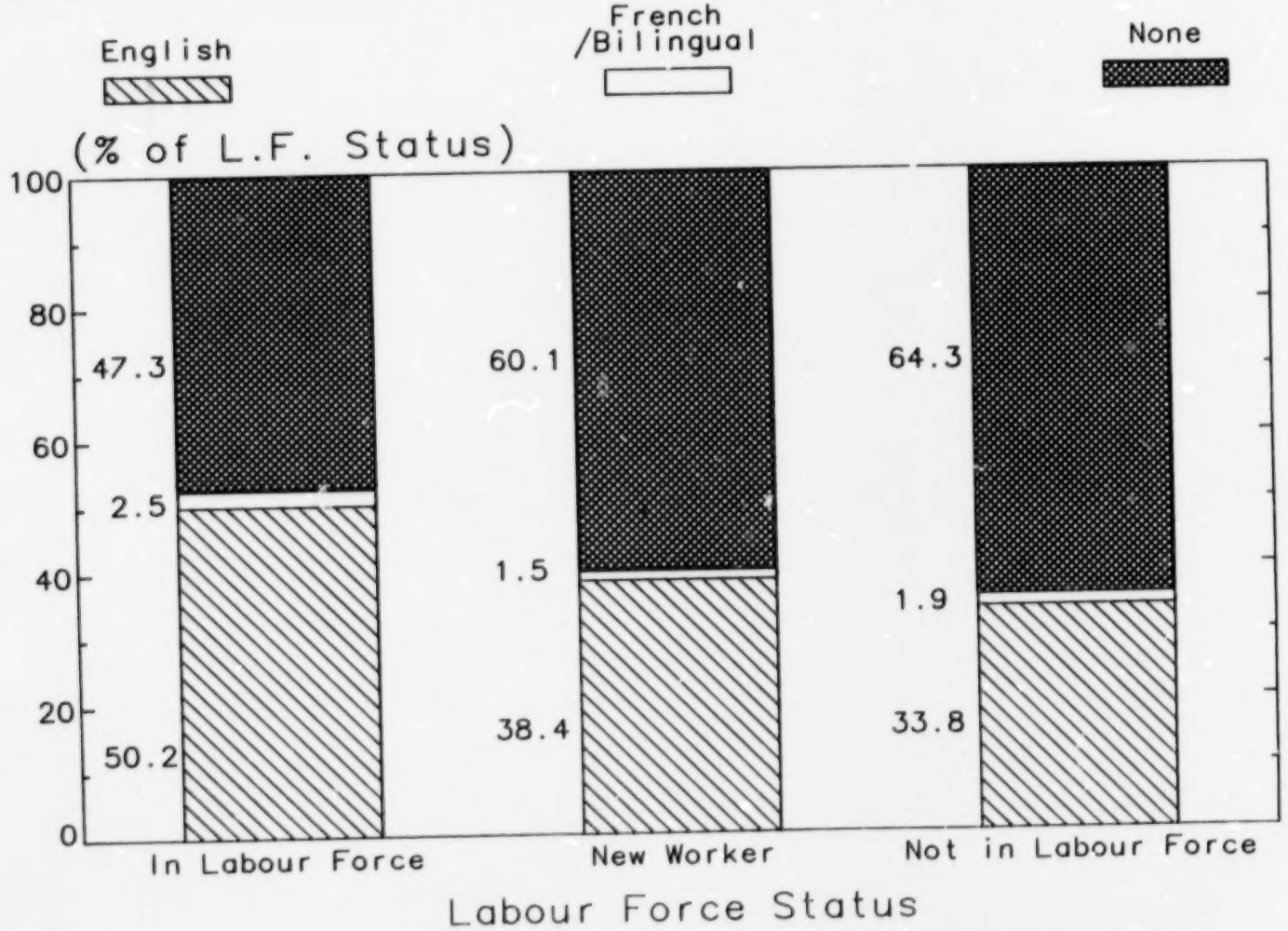


Source: Imm 1000 data system, CEIC, Ottawa, October 1986.

Figure 9

Immigration To Alberta

Labour Force Status by Canadian Language Capability, 1985



Source: Imm 1000 data system, CEIC, Ottawa, October 1986.

Figure 10

force. The Family class had the largest proportion of those not in the labour force.

Of those entering the labour force, most of the Family class had chosen occupations in the Clerical, Sales, Service and Product Fabrication fields. Refugees and Designated immigrants tended to pick those in the Clerical, Service, Construction and Product Fabrication fields. Other Independents were more likely to be found in the Management, Sciences, Teaching, Medicine and Service types of occupations. Also, on the basis of educational levels, those with higher levels of education tended to pick the professional occupations. For example, those with university degrees tend to go into the Management, Sciences and Teaching fields, whereas those with secondary schooling or less were found in the more labour intensive occupations such as the Product Fabrication, Farming, Clerical and Processing occupations.

IV RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND PROJECTIONS

A. Recent Developments

During 1985, the Labour Market Program Evaluation Branch, in co-operation with Immigration and Settlement Services, initiated a study of the patterns of immigrant movements and concentrations within the cities of Edmonton and Calgary. This study was completed in March 1986. The purpose of the study was twofold:

i) to identify patterns of movements and concentration of immigration in Edmonton and Calgary; and,

ii) to identify any settlement related issues that are facing recent immigrants to these two cities.

This study revealed that the differences in concentration levels between Edmonton and Calgary were insignificant. Immigrant concentrations remained relatively the same in both cities over the time period analyzed (i.e., 1975 - 81). Both, Edmonton and Calgary have two major areas of immigrant population concentrations, one in the downtown core and one in a suburban area (i.e., in Edmonton: the Millwoods area; in Calgary: the Northeast area). There was a tendency for newly arrived immigrants to locate in these two areas as these areas appeared to act as host communities for new arrivals. The basic conclusion was that the areas of concentration have not changed although the ethnic composition appeared to have changed especially in the later years. In all four areas, Indo-Chinese ranked the top of ethnic groups. However, the recent influx of Latin American and Polish immigrants have had their impact upon the ethnic composition in the four identified concentration areas.

In terms of settlement related issues, as a result of a survey, community representatives identified various general settlement problems facing recent immigrants with language related issues being the main concern of immigrants coming to Alberta. Also identified were issues related to residential overcrowding and law

enforcement, but, to a certain extent, these two issues would be less of a problem if the difficulties regarding English language comprehension could be reduced significantly.

A copy of this study can be made available by contacting the Program Evaluation Branch of the Labour Market Information and Planning Division.

B. Projections

For the first three quarters of 1986, federal immigration officials have cleared approximately 7 000 immigrants destined to Alberta. Thus, it could be more than likely that total immigration to Alberta for all of 1986 will reach the 9 000 to 9 500 level, representing a slight increase over 1985's level of 9 001 immigrants. As for 1987, given the current and estimated economic indicators for Alberta for 1987, immigration levels would not likely change much from 1985's level. For both years, the Family class should be the major group and there will most likely be a continuing demand for English language training.

STATISTICAL

APPENDIX

TABLE 1

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA
BY PROVINCE, 1980 - 1985
(Percentages of Total)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Newfoundland	541	480	406	275	299	325
	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Prince Edward Island	190	126	165	105	109	113
	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Nova Scotia	1 616	1 403	1 254	833	1 034	974
	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.2)
New Brunswick	1 207	988	751	554	600	609
	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)
Quebec	22 538	21 118	21 331	16 374	14 641	14 884
	(15.7)	(16.4)	(17.6)	(18.4)	(16.6)	(17.7)
Ontario	62 257	54 890	53 031	40 036	41 527	40 730
	(43.5)	(42.7)	(43.8)	(44.9)	(47.1)	(48.3)
Manitoba	7 683	5 359	4 931	3 978	3 903	3 415
	(5.4)	(4.2)	(4.1)	(4.5)	(4.4)	(4.0)
Saskatchewan	3 603	2 401	2 145	1 735	2 150	1 905
	(2.5)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(2.4)	(2.3)
Alberta	**18 839**	**19 294**	**17 948**	**10 694**	**10 670**	**9 001**
	(13.2)	**(15.0)**	**(14.8)**	**(12.0)**	**(12.1)**	**(10.7)**
British Columbia	24 437	22 007	18 996	14 447	13 190	12 239
	(17.1)	(17.1)	(15.7)	(16.2)	(14.9)	(14.5)
Yukon & Northwest Territories	189	201	180	132	116	107
	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Not Stated	17	351	29	-	-	-
	-	(0.3)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CANADA	**143 117**	**128 618**	**121 147**	**89 163**	**88 239**	**84 302**
	(100.0)	**(100.0)**	**(100.0)**	**(100.0)**	**(100.0)**	**(100.0)**

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 2

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA
BY WORLD AREAS
1980 - 1985

World Area	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Europe	41 168 (28.8)	46 295 (36.0)	46 150 (38.1)	24 312 (27.3)	20 901 (23.7)	18 859 (22.4)
Africa	4 330 (3.0)	4 887 (3.8)	4 510 (3.7)	3 659 (4.1)	3 552 (4.0)	3 545 (4.2)
Asia	71 602 (50.0)	48 830 (38.0)	41 617 (34.3)	36 906 (41.4)	41 896 (47.5)	38 597 (45.8)
Australasia	1 555 (1.1)	1 317 (1.0)	938 (0.8)	478 (0.5)	535 (0.6)	506 (0.6)
U.S.A.	9 926 (6.9)	10 559 (8.2)	9 360 (7.7)	7 381 (8.3)	6 922 (7.8)	6 669 (7.9)
Other N. & C. America	800 (0.6)	1 010 (0.8)	1 651 (1.4)	3 654 (4.1)	4 078 (4.6)	5 016 (5.9)
Caribbean	7 361 (5.1)	8 633 (6.7)	8 674 (7.1)	7 216 (8.1)	5 630 (6.4)	6 132 (7.3)
South America	5 433 (3.8)	6 136 (4.8)	6 870 (5.7)	4 816 (5.4)	4 084 (4.6)	4 356 (5.2)
Oceania & Others	942 (0.7)	934 (0.7)	1 181 (1.0)	735 (0.8)	616 (0.7)	622 (0.7)
Not Stated	-	-	196	-	25	-
TOTAL	**143 117 (100.0)**	**128 618 (100.0)**	**121 147 (100.0)**	**89 157 (100.0)**	**88 239 (100.0)**	**84 302 (100.0)**

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 3
IMMIGRATION BY CLASS
FOR THE TOP FIVE RECEIVING PROVINCES
1984 & 1985

(percentages of Total Canada)

1985:	Ontario	Quebec	British Columbia	Alberta	Manitoba	Total For Five Provinces	Total Canada
Family	19 089 (49.6)	6 085 (15.8)	6 357 (16.5)	4 180 (10.8)	1 409 (3.7)	37 120 (96.3)	38 514
Refugee & Designated	8 216 (49.0)	1 896 (11.3)	1 866 (11.1)	2 480 (14.8)	1 115 (6.6)	15 573 (92.9)	16 760
Independents:							
Assisted Relative	3 490 (47.2)	1 584 (21.4)	804 (10.9)	997 (13.5)	244 (3.3)	7 119 (96.2)	7 396
Entrepreneur & Self-Employed	2 615 (40.3)	1 756 (27.1)	1 237 (19.1)	245 (3.8)	289 (4.5)	6 142 (94.8)	6 481
Other Independents	7 320 (48.3)	3 563 (23.5)	1 975 (13.0)	1 099 (7.2)	358 (2.4)	14 315 (94.1)	15 151
Total	40 730 (48.3)	14 884 (17.7)	12 239 (14.5)	9 001 (10.7)	3 415 (4.0)	80 269 (95.2)	84 302
1984:							
Family	21 074 (48.1)	6 353 (14.5)	7 571 (17.3)	5 409 (12.3)	1 720 (3.9)	42 127 (96.1)	43 814
Refugee & Designated	6 792 (44.3)	2 205 (14.4)	1 831 (11.9)	2 397 (15.6)	1 030 (6.7)	14 255 (92.2)	15 342
Independents:							
Assisted Relative	3 709 (45.4)	1 596 (19.5)	792 (9.7)	1 375 (16.8)	376 (4.6)	7 848 (96.1)	8 167
Entrepreneur & Self-Employed	2 981 (47.6)	1 252 (20.0)	997 (15.9)	398 (6.4)	373 (6.0)	6 001 (95.9)	6 260
Other Independents	6 971 (47.6)	3 235 (22.1)	1 999 (13.6)	1 091 (7.4)	404 (2.8)	13 700 (93.5)	14 656
Total	41 527 (47.1)	14 641 (16.6)	13 190 (14.9)	10 670 (12.1)	3 903 (4.4)	83 931 (95.1)	88 239

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
IMMIGRATION BY CLASS
FOR SELECTED PROVINCES
1984 - 1985

1985:	Ontario	Quebec	British Columbia	Alberta	Manitoba	Canada
Family	46.9	40.9	51.9	46.4	41.2	45.7
Refugee & Designated	20.2	12.7	15.2	27.5	32.7	19.9
Independents:						
Assisted Relative	8.6	10.6	6.6	11.0	7.1	8.8
Entrepreneur & Self Employed	6.1	11.8	10.1	2.7	8.5	7.7
Other Independents	18.0	23.9	16.1	12.2	10.5	18.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1984:						
Family	50.7	43.4	57.4	50.7	44.1	49.6
Refugee & Designated	16.4	15.1	13.9	22.5	26.4	17.4
Independents:						
Assisted Relative	8.9	10.9	6.0	12.9	9.6	9.3
Entrepreneur & Self Employed	7.2	8.5	7.6	3.7	9.6	7.1
Other Independent	16.8	22.1	15.1	10.2	10.3	16.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 5

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA BY CLASS, 1980 - 1985

Class	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Family	5 354 (28.4)	6 184 (32.1)	6 195 (34.5)	5 602 (52.4)	5 409 (50.7)	4 180 (46.4)
Refugee & Designated	5 517 (29.3)	2 743 (14.2)	3 100 (17.3)	2 463 (23.0)	2 397 (22.5)	2 480 (27.5)
Independents:						
Assisted Relative	1 549 (8.2)	2 344 (12.1)	1 684 (9.4)	679 (6.3)	1 375 (12.9)	997 (11.1)
Entrepreneur & Self-Employed	425 (2.3)	510 (2.6)	535 (3.0)	519 (4.8)	398 (3.7)	245 (2.8)
Other Independents	5 994 (31.8)	7 513 (38.9)	6 434 (35.8)	1 431 (13.4)	1 091 (10.2)	1 099 (12.3)
Total Immigration	18 839 (100.0)	19 294 (100.0)	17 948 (100.0)	10 694 (100.0)	10 670 (100.0)	9 001 (100.0)

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
BY CONTINENT OF ORIGIN
1980 - 1985

Continent	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Europe	33.3	42.6	42.8	24.4	18.9	17.6
Africa and Mid. East	3.6	4.2	4.0	8.4	8.4	8.0
U.S.A.	7.8	8.7	8.0	8.2	7.7	8.1
Central & South America	5.2	5.9	6.7	10.2	9.5	14.4
Asia	48.0	36.1	35.9	47.0	53.7	50.3
Australia & South Pacific	2.1	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 7

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES
FOR 1985

(percentage of total)

	No. of Immigrants		1985 - 1984
	1985	1984	Percentage Change
1. Vietnam	1 962 (21.8)	2 448	-19.8%
2. U.S.A.	727 (8.1)	824	-11.8%
3. Hong Kong	704 (7.8)	902	-21.9%
4. El Salvador	539 (6.0)	358	+50.6%
5. India	432 (4.8)	623	-30.7%
6. Philippines	428 (4.8)	451	-5.1%
7. England	371 (4.1)	529	-29.9%
8. Poland	343 (3.8)	623	-44.9%
9. Kampuchea	327 (3.6)	287	+13.9%
10. China	208 (2.3)	304	-31.6%
	6 041		

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 8
IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY CONTINENT OF ORIGIN
1985

Class	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	N. Africa & Mid-East	Other African	U.S.A.	C. America & Carribean	South America	South Asia	South East Asia	East Asia	Australia & Others	TOTAL
Family	496 (11.9)	200 (4.8)	125 (3.0)	160 (3.8)	441 (10.6)	251 (6.0)	191 (4.6)	463 (11.0)	962 (23.0)	770 (18.4)	121 (2.9)	4 180 (100.0)
Refugee & Designated	0 -	421 (17.0)	79 (3.2)	161 (6.5)	0 -	697 (28.1)	16 (0.6)	29 (1.2)	1 076 (43.4)	1 (0.04)	0 -	2 480 (100.0)
Independents:												
Assisted Relative	27 (2.7)	35 (3.5)	96 (9.6)	28 (2.8)	6 (0.6)	20 (2.0)	5 (0.5)	57 (5.7)	650 (65.2)	69 (7.0)	4 (0.4)	997 (100.0)
Entrepreneur & Self-Employed	58 (23.7)	0 -	0 -	3 (1.2)	18 (7.3)	2 (0.8)	0 -	3 (1.2)	35 (14.3)	126 (51.4)	0 -	245 (100.0)
Other Independents	301 (27.4)	35 (3.2)	39 (3.6)	27 (2.5)	262 (23.9)	82 (7.5)	31 (2.7)	51 (4.6)	133 (12.1)	108 (9.8)	30 (2.7)	1 099 (100.0)
TOTAL	**882 (9.8)**	**691 (7.7)**	**339 (3.8)**	**379 (4.2)**	**727 (8.1)**	**1 052 (11.7)**	**243 (2.7)**	**603 (6.7)**	**2 856 (31.7)**	**1 074 (11.9)**	**155 (1.7)**	**9 001 (100.0)**

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 9

A. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS 1980 - 1985

Age Group	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
0 - 14	23.2	22.5	21.1	18.0	18.1	18.4
15 - 24	24.3	21.0	20.3	25.2	23.8	23.1
25 - 44	36.8	40.1	42.6	35.0	35.3	37.3
45 - 64	12.2	12.6	12.0	15.3	16.4	14.9
65+	3.5	3.7	4.0	6.5	6.4	6.2
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

B. IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS & SEX 1985

(percentage distribution)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0 - 14	877 (20.7)	776 (16.3)	1 653 (18.4)
15 - 24	1 004 (23.7)	1 075 (22.6)	2 079 (23.1)
25 - 44	1 570 (37.0)	1 786 (37.6)	3 356 (37.3)
45 - 64	546 (12.9)	797 (16.7)	1 343 (14.9)
65+	244 (5.8)	317 (6.7)	561 (6.2)
TOTAL	**4 241** **(100.0)**	**4 751** **(100.0)**	**8 992** **(100.0)**

Note: There were 9 cases missing due to the probability that they were born before 1900.

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 10

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY AGE
1985

(percentages of total)

Class	Selected Age Groups					
	0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Total
Family	497	1 066	1 169	934	508	4 174
	(11.9)	(25.5)	(28.0)	(22.4)	(12.2)	(100.0)
Refugee & Designated	701	643	1 029	91	15	2 479
	(28.3)	(25.9)	(41.5)	(3.7)	(0.6)	(100.0)
Independents:						
Assisted Relative	207	196	453	135	5	996
	(20.8)	(19.7)	(45.6)	(13.6)	(0.5)	(100.0)
Entrepreneur & Self-Employed	83	35	92	35	0	245
	(33.9)	(14.3)	(37.6)	(14.3)	-	(100.0)
Other Independents	165	139	613	148	33	1 098
	(15.0)	(12.7)	(55.8)	(13.5)	(3.0)	(100.0)
TOTAL	1 653	2 079	3 356	1 343	561	8 992
	(18.4)	(23.1)	(37.3)	(14.9)	(6.2)	(100.0)

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, Ottawa
October 1986.

TABLE 11

A. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
BY SELECTED MUNICIPALITY
1980 - 1985

Municipality	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Edmonton	39.5	37.9	39.9	42.1	40.1	41.0
Calgary	40.9	43.4	42.9	40.8	42.5	40.8
Red Deer	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.6
Lethbridge	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8
Medicine Hat	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.7
Fort McMurray	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other Alberta	12.4	12.3	11.7	10.5	10.1	10.0
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

B. DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS
BY MANPOWER REGION, ALBERTA
1985

(percentages of totals)

North	180 (2.0)
Central	3 801 (42.2)
South	4 418 (49.1)
Unspecified	602 (6.7)
TOTAL	**9 001** (100.0)

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 12

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
BY OFFICIAL CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY
1980 - 1985

Language	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
English	48.1	58.1	57.6	45.0	38.6	40.0
French	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6
Bilingual (i.e., Both English and French)	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4
None	49.1	39.1	39.5	52.4	59.3	57.9
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 13

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY
1985

Class	Canadian Language Capability				
	English	French	Bilingual	None	Total
Family	1 983	41	55	2 101	4 180
	(47.4)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(50.3)	(100.0)
Refugee & Designated	309	6	11	2 154	2 480
	(12.5)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(86.9)	(100.0)
Independents:					
Assisted Relative	222	9	21	745	997
	(22.2)	(0.9)	(2.1)	(74.7)	(100.0)
Entrepreneur & Self-Employed	132	0	2	111	245
	(53.9)	-	(0.8)	(45.3)	(100.0)
Other Independents	957	2	36	104	1 099
	(87.0)	(0.2)	(3.3)	(9.5)	(100.0)
TOTAL	**3 603**	**58**	**125**	**5 215**	**9 001**
	(40.0)	**(0.6)**	**(1.4)**	**(57.9)**	**(100.0)**

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 14

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY BY AGE GROUP
1985

Age Group	English	French	Bilingual	None	Total
0 - 14	388	9	5	1 251	1 653
	(23.5)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(75.7)	(100.0)
15 - 24	817	10	21	1 231	2 079
	(39.3)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(59.2)	(100.0)
25 - 44	1 767	22	73	1 494	3 356
	(52.7)	(0.7)	(2.2)	(44.5)	(100.0)
45 - 64	425	14	20	884	1 343
	(31.6)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(65.8)	(100.0)
65+	201	3	6	351	561
	(35.8)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(62.6)	(100.0)
TOTAL	**3 598**	**58**	**125**	**5 211**	**8 992**
	(40.0)	**(0.6)**	**(1.4)**	**(58.0)**	**(100.0)**

Note: There are 9 missing cases.

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment and Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 15

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY BY EDUCATION
1985

Educational Qualifications	English	French	Bilingual	None	Total
No Education	157 (12.9)	3 (0.2)	2 (0.2)	1 057 (86.7)	1 219 (100.0)
Secondary School or Less	1 753 (34.0)	39 (0.8)	44 (0.9)	3 319 (64.4)	5 155 (100.0)
Some Post-Secondary - No Diploma/Degree	568 (69.0)	7 (0.9)	26 (3.2)	222 (27.0)	823 (100.0)
Trade and/or Other Certificates	429 (45.6)	3 (0.3)	15 (1.6)	493 (52.4)	940 (100.0)
University Degree	691 (80.5)	6 (0.7)	38 (4.4)	123 (14.3)	858 (100.0)
TOTAL	**3 598** **(40.0)**	**58** **(0.6)**	**125** **(1.4)**	**5 214** **(58.0)**	**8 995** **(100.0)**

Note: There are 6 missing cases.

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment and Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 16

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS
1980 - 1985

Educational Qualifications	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
No Education	16.1	14.9	15.0	14.6	13.8	13.6
Secondary School or Less	55.1	50.2	48.2	54.9	55.8	57.3
Some Post-Secondary - No Diploma/Degree	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.1	4.7	9.2
Trade and/or Other Certificates	15.2	16.5	16.7	14.2	16.1	10.5
University Degree	9.2	14.0	15.5	11.2	9.6	9.5
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 17

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS
1985

Class	Educational Level: No Education	Secondary School or Less	Some Post-Secondary (no diploma or degree)	Trade &/or Other Certification	University Degree	Total
Family	525 (12.6)	2 419 (58.0)	386 (9.2)	442 (10.6)	405 (9.7)	4 177 (100.0)
Refugee & Designated	476 (19.2)	1 472 (59.4)	175 (7.0)	251 (10.1)	106 (4.3)	2 480 (100.0)
Independents:						
Assisted Relative	100 (10.0)	715 (71.7)	61 (6.1)	67 (6.7)	54 (5.4)	997 (100.0)
Entrepreneur & Self-Employed	42 (17.1)	108 (44.1)	26 (10.6)	50 (20.4)	19 (7.8)	245 (100.0)
Other Independent	76 (6.9)	441 (40.2)	175 (16.0)	130 (11.9)	274 (25.0)	1 096 (100.0)
TOTAL	**1 219** **(13.6)**	**5 155** **(57.3)**	**823** **(9.2)**	**940** **(10.5)**	**858** **(9.5)**	**8 995** **(100.0)**

Note: There were 6 records that were missing.

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 18

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
1980 - 1985

Occupational Group[1]	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Product Fabrication	7.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	6.1	5.1
Clerical	5.7	6.1	5.5	4.6	3.9	3.8
Natural Sciences	5.7	8.8	10.2	3.8	2.4	1.8
Construction	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2
Service	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.4	4.4	5.9
Administration & Management	2.3	3.2	3.4	2.1	1.2	1.2
Medicine & Health	2.2	3.2	3.5	2.2	1.8	2.0
Others	11.2	10.9	10.5	9.9	11.8	12.8
Subtotal	41.0	41.8	42.8	33.1	33.6	34.8
New Workers[2]	6.4	4.9	5.0	8.4	9.6	10.8
Not In Labour Force[3]	52.6	53.3	52.2	58.5	56.8	54.4
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes: [1] These occupational groups are at the 2 digit CCDO level. Those groups identified in the table are the more significant groups in which immigrants were intending to seek employment when they came to Alberta.

[2] New workers are those immigrants who have never worked before but do intend to seek employment when they arrive in Alberta.

[3] These are immigrants who are not destined to the labour force; e.g., retired people, those aged under 15 years of age, etc.

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 19

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS & CANADIAN
LANGUAGE CAPABILITY
1985

(percentage distribution)

Labour Force Status	Canadian Language Capability				
	English	French	Bilingual	None	Total
Destined to Labour Force	1 574 (50.2)	16 (0.5)	63 (2.0)	1 483 (47.3)	3 136 (100.0)
New Worker	373 (38.4)	4 (0.4)	11 (1.1)	583 (60.0)	971 (100.0)
Not Intending to Enter Labour Force	1 656 (33.8)	38 (0.8)	51 (1.0)	3 149 (64.3)	4 894 (100.0)
TOTAL	**3 603** **(40.0)**	**58** **(0.6)**	**125** **(1.4)**	**5 215** **(57.9)**	**9 001** **(100.0)**

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 20

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS
1985

	Destined to Labour Force	New Worker	Not In Labour Force	Total
Family	925	427	2 828	4 180
	(22.1)	(10.2)	(67.7)	(100.0)
Refugee & Designated	1 061	362	1 057	2 480
	(42.8)	(14.6)	(42.6)	(100.0)
Independents:				
Assisted Relative	431	139	427	997
	(43.2)	(13.9)	(42.8)	(100.0)
Entrepreneur & Self-Employed	84	4	157	245
	(34.3)	(1.6)	(64.0)	(100.0)
Other Independents	635	39	425	1 099
	(57.8)	(3.5)	(38.7)	(100.0)
TOTAL	3 136	971	4 894	9001
	(34.8)	(10.8)	(54.4)	(100.0)

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment and Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 21

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY INTENDED OCCUPATION
1985

Occupation	Family	Refugee & Designated	Assisted Relative	Entrepreneur/ Self-Employed	Other Independents	Total
Management & Administration	30 (3.2)	9 (0.8)	15 (3.5)	4 (4.8)	52 (8.2)	110 (3.5)
Sciences	76 (8.2)	59 (5.6)	24 (5.6)	1 (1.2)	47 (7.4)	207 (6.6)
Teaching	40 (4.3)	36 (3.4)	7 (1.6)	1 (1.2)	59 (9.3)	143 (4.6)
Medicine & Health	78 (8.4)	38 (3.6)	17 (3.9)	1 (1.2)	46 (7.2)	180 (5.7)
Clerical	171 (18.5)	106 (10.0)	48 (11.1)	1 (1.2)	14 (2.2)	340 (10.8)
Sales	89 (9.6)	35 (3.3)	22 (5.1)	5 (6.0)	7 (1.1)	158 (5.0)
Service	124 (13.4)	71 (6.7)	48 (11.1)	2 (2.4)	289 (45.5)	534 (17.0)
Farming & Horticulture	52 (5.6)	40 (3.8)	9 (2.1)	8 (9.5)	11 (1.7)	120 (3.8)
Machinery	25 (2.7)	71 (6.7)	16 (3.7)	0 -	6 (0.9)	118 (3.8)
Product Fabrication	91 (9.8)	247 (23.3)	113 (26.2)	0 -	8 (1.3)	459 (14.6)
Construction	55 (5.9)	106 (10.0)	18 (4.2)	1 (1.2)	19 (3.0)	199 (6.3)
Others	94 (10.2)	243 (22.9)	94 (21.8)	60 (71.4)	77 (12.1)	568 (18.1)
TOTAL	**925 (100.0)**	**1 061 (100.0)**	**431 (100.0)**	**84 (100.0)**	**635 (100.0)**	**3 136 (100.0)**

Source: IMM 1000 Data, Employment & Immigration Canada, Ottawa, October 1986.

TABLE 22
IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA
SELECTED OCCUPATION BY EDUCATION QUALIFICATIONS
1985

Occupation[1]	Educational Level					Total
	None	Secondary Schooling or less	Some Post-Secondary	Trade and/or Other Certificate	University Degree	
Management/ Administration	1 (0.9)	14 (12.7)	29 (26.4)	11 (10.0)	55 (50.0)	110 (100.0)
Sciences	-	13 (6.2)	42 (20.3)	14 (6.8)	138 (66.6)	207 (100.0)
Teaching	-	16 (11.3)	27 (19.0)	10 (7.0)	89 (62.7)	142 (100.0)
Medicine & Health	-	31 (17.2)	60 (33.3)	20 (11.1)	69 (38.3)	180 (100.0)
Clerical	-	173 (50.9)	58 (17.1)	77 (22.6)	32 (9.4)	340 (100.0)
Sales	-	103 (65.2)	15 (9.5)	24 (15.2)	16 (10.1)	158 (100.0)
Service	10 (1.9)	309 (59.2)	84 (16.1)	105 (20.1)	24 (4.6)	522 (100.0)
Farming & Horticulture	-	80 (66.6)	9 (7.5)	23 (19.2)	8 (6.7)	120 (100.0)
Processing	1 (1.1)	69 (75.0)	7 (7.6)	13 (14.1)	3 (3.3)	92 (100.0)
Machining	1 (0.8)	65 (55.5)	7 (6.0)	44 (37.6)	1 (0.9)	117 (100.0)
Product Fabrication	2 (0.4)	355 (77.7)	25 (5.5)	71 (15.5)	6 (1.3)	457 (100.0)
Construction	4 (2.0)	120 (61.5)	15 (7.8)	58 (29.7)	2 (1.0)	195 (100.0)

Note: [1] Only those 2 digit level CCDO occupations that constituted more than one percent of the total immigration to Alberta in 1985 are listed in this table.

Source: Imm 1000 Data, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Ottawa, October 1986.